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NO PROBLEMS FORESEEN FOR EXPORT OF ATUCHA II REACTOR

PY271602 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] Peter von Siemens and Walter Boos of Siemens AG of the FRG yesterday explained the characteristics of the joint enterprise which will be composed of its branch, Kraftwerk Union [KWU], and the National Atomic Energy Commission. The businessmen minimized the emergence of significant political obstacles.

At a press conference held before returning to his country, the president of the control council [consejo de vigilancia] of Siemens AG, Peter von Siemens, was optimistic about a favorable decision by the Bonn Government on the granting of licenses for the export of the nuclear reactor for the Atucha II nuclear plant. He pointed out that such licenses will be granted no later than January.

Peter von Siemens, together with the Siemens vice president for Argentina, Walter Boos, discussed the joint Argentine-German enterprise which will be formed between KWU (Siemens' branch for nuclear technology) and the National Atomic Energy Commission.

Asked if some political difficulties could arise in the granting of the license for the export of the nuclear reactor, Boos said "As for the German Government, in spite of some items published in some German newspapers, we are convinced that we are not going to have any significant political difficulties." Von Siemens added: "German public opinion, which is diverse, is not going to have a negative influence on this project."

Regarding the nuclear engineering enterprise, Boos asserted that it will be subscribed 75 percent by the National Atomic Energy Commission and 25 percent by KWU. The tentative name is "Argentinatom." The enterprise has been given guarantees concerning the free export of technology to other countries. Boos flatly denied that the German KWU has veto power in this joint enterprise.

The Siemens Argentina commercial manager, Ekkehardt Roethe, outlined the financial plan of the Atucha II plant. The estimated cost is $1.5 billion completely financed by Germany, even though this is still being negotiated. The credit package is divided into two parts: The equipment supplied from Germany and other countries will be channeled through the Kreditanstalt of Frankfurt, an official institution with credit insurance for export; the rest of the expenditures, including the Argentine part, will be financed by a consortium of banks headed by the Westdeutsche Landesbank of Dusseldorf.

Asked about the maximum power to be supplied by Atucha II, Boos said: "It cannot be known yet, since it depends on its design, which will be concluded within two years." The guaranteed output power will be 692 megawatts, but the effective output power can exceed that figure, as happened with Atucha I, the output of which was guaranteed at 320 megawatts but finally reached 365 megawatts.

Asked about his impression of Argentina, Von Siemens said: "My impression is that the country is progressing steadily. There is no unemployment and the balance of payments is favorable; the economic future of the country is positive with its large petroleum and gas deposits."

PARAGUAYAN PRESIDENT STROESSNER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY281433 [Editorial Report PY] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 28 November, in a live relay from Jorge Newbery Airport in Buenos Aires, begins coverage of the arrival of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner for an official visit to Argentina.

The radio reports that the plane carrying the Paraguayan president is taxiing to its parking place and that Argentine President Jorge Videla is on hand to greet Stroessner. At 1203 GMT the radio reports that the Paraguayan delegation is beginning to disembark from the plane. The two presidents are reported to exchange a friendly embrace as a cannon volley is heard in the background. The announcer notes that the members of the two delegations exchange greetings, after which the Argentine and Paraguayan national anthems are played. Following the playing of the anthems, President Videla makes a speech welcoming his Paraguayan counterpart to Argentina. In the speech he says:

"Your presence here, Mr President, constitutes the real basis for increasingly strengthening our binational relations, with unlimited possibilities for the future. As on other occasions, and seeking great common objectives, the possibility of a frank and direct dialog will once again allow us to discuss subjects which are of great significance for both nations, within the framework of an accelerated historical period which urges us to immediately make profound decisions seeking to achieve common objectives."

President Stroessner, in his answering speech, expresses his pleasure at visiting Argentina once again and stresses the importance of the cooperation between the two countries, saying:

"We Paraguayans and Argentines are sure of achieving our goals because we are motivated by the highest desires for cooperation. I have the honor to extend the friendly greeting of the Paraguayan people to the brotherly Argentine nation, in addition to expressing the desire for peaceful coexistence by which we define our relations with the countries which feel the same desire for freedom and fruitful understanding for development."

After Stroessner's speech, Buenos Aires Governor Oswaldo Cachatore welcomes him to the country, and the Paraguayan president thanks him for his words. After its reporter announces that Stroessner will review an Argentine honor guard, the radio ends its live relay at 1225 GMT.

CAMPORA BOARDS PLANE FOR MEXICO CITY

PY271239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA)--A few minutes before 0900, former President Hector J. Campora boarded at Ezeiza National Airport the Boeing 707 plane which will carry him to Mexico City with a stopover in Bogota. The former president was accompanied by the Mexican ambassador to Buenos Aires, Jose Antonio Lara Villareal, to the entrance of the boarding tunnel which leads to the door of the plane, where they said goodbye to one another. Campora raised his hand, greeting those who were present, and then entered the tunnel and boarded the plane without turning his head.

BRIEFS

CREDIT TO POLISH BANK--An $80 million credit line was granted to the Bank Handlowy Warszawie S.A. of Warsaw by the Argentine National Bank. The $80 million credit line, signed by Juan M. Ocampo, head of the Argentine National Bank, and Mariam Mienkiewiez for the Polish bank, will be used for exporting Argentine goods to Poland. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p 7 PY]

GOVERNMENT OPERATES TV CHANNEL--According to a decree released yesterday, the presidential public information secretariat has taken charge of the operation of television Channel 9. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 7 PY]

GUEILER INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

LD281025 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Angel Santa Cruz 17 November interview in La Paz with Bolivian President Gueiler: "Military Will Be Confronted by People Again if They Attempt Another Coup"]

[Text] [Question] Has military protection for your government been agreed on?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. We have met with repeated statements within the army to the effect that they are returning to their barracks. But they are undoubtedly a real force. So we will see how the military cooperates in the government--in the ministries allocated to them, of course.

[Question] What will be the fate of Colonel Natusch, from the legal viewpoint, as well as that of the members of parliament who collaborated with the putschists?

[Answer] The armed forces in Bolivia have legislation applicable to serving military personnel. The judicial handling of Col Alberto Natusch's conduct therefore comes under military jurisdiction. As far as the members of parliament who revolted against the democratic system are concerned, there are provisions in the rules of Congress. Each of the cases will be studied immediately.

[Question] Do you believe that recent events could make this country's army more cautious about embarking upon a putsch in the future?

[Answer] I believe so. I believe that the military or any other group which seeks to interrupt the democratic process will be confronted again by the people, who will resort to every means to achieve their freedom.

[Question] Why did the armed forces sacrifice Colonel Natusch?

[Answer] Colonel Natusch fell because the Bolivian people wish to give themselves institutions determined by their votes. Natusch made a grave mistake in seizing power in Bolivia without taking the people's opinion into account. In Bolivia there is considerable maturity and political progress. People can no longer do the same things as in the past. The people will not allow a government to proclaim itself by coercion, without their consent. There are no winners or losers; we do not want that. I believe that both the armed forces and Colonel Natusch were prepared to forgo many things in order to restore to Bolivia its freedoms, guarantees and welfare.

[Question] What concessions did parliament and the armed forces make to achieve the solution?

[Answer] Parliament worked tirelessly after the coup to restart the democratic process in Bolivia. The leaders of Congress and the representatives of the parliamentary groups sought the best opportunity for giving Bolivia a worthy and peaceful solution. From the outset we found considerable readiness on the part of the Armed Forces High Command to negotiate on the basis of there being no winners or losers.

As you know, the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] was also invited to take part, because, together with parliament and the army, it is the third vital force on which social, political and economic activity in this country is based. These are three realities which cannot be sidelined. Congress, of course, is foremost, as the sovereign and democratic constitutional body.

[Question] The coup was unable to consolidate itself after 16 days because of an unprecedented campaign of civil resistance. President, what lessons can be drawn for Bolivia from this fact?

[Answer] The greatest lesson is Bolivia's unity and collective awareness to continue a democratic process with the entire people as soldiers and guardians of its course.

[Question] Do you believe that you will have time in the few months which your interim presidency will last, until the elections next May, to institute an efficient and honest administration?

[Answer] This is a government of Congress. The members of Congress will take part in debating and approving the economic and administrative plans. A very considerable effort is being made, and I believe that this will be possible in the economic field, with the participation of the COB, whose suggestions will be officially received by this government. The measures which are adopted must not be borne by the people; they must be solutions which will satisfy all sectors of this country. The resolution of these problems will depend very directly on the support which we receive from parliament.

[Question] What will be your policy with respect to the countries of the Andean Group?

[Answer] We believe that the Andean Pact constitutes a very positive framework for developing a policy which will strengthen the country's interests. The return to the democratic process has aroused and is continuing to arouse undisguised sympathy in all countries of the world. We are convinced that the international aid which is currently so necessary for Bolivia will be granted to our people.

[Question] Have you contemplated an amendment to the electoral law which would prevent a repetition of indecisive situations like that of last July--the direct origin of Natusch's coup? Do you not believe that an excessive leading political role is played in Bolivia by very veteran leaders with our replacements?

Answer: Several plans are about to be put forward within Congress. Debates on the electoral law and the revision of the constitution will begin tomorrow. I really do not believe in what you say about an excessive leading role. You have seen that the long-standing leaders are absolutely valid in this country. There are new promotions, and we hope that both the traditional leaders--for instance, Paz Estenssoro or Siles Zuazo--and the new leaders also will shoulder responsibilities in the new stages ahead.

PRESIDENT DEFINES HER POSITION AS 'NATIONALIST LEFT'

PY272012 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 8, 9 PY

[By Pepa Kostianovsky, ABC COLOR special correspondent]

[Excerpts] La Paz--During an interview, President Lidia Gueiler Tejada stated that she rejects all rumors which accuse Victor Paz Estenssoro, whose conduct should be judged at a military level, of inciting Colonel Natusch to a military coup. Mrs Gueiler declared herself a revolutionary of the nationalist left and pointed out that she did not believe in feminist movements but rather in women's integration into the process of the country's liberation.

[Question] Madame President, in the many Bolivian political parties there is an almost inevitable constant, the letter L for left in the acronyms. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] Simply the fact that the Bolivian nation is popular and democratic and because of its own underdevelopment. For having endured social injustice it is more identified with the left, since it is the parties of the left which seek the best solutions to problems.

[Question] That means that you identify democracy with the left?

[Answer] Yes, with a national leftist tendency.

[Question] What does national left mean?

[Answer] That national interests, logically conditioned to a policy of social development, are above all else.

[Question] Would you say you are a nationalist of the left?

[Answer] I call myself a revolutionary of the national realistic left. But it is not all that important to say that I am of the left, extreme left or national left; I really state my position through my actions; I believe my actions are integrated with the concern and will of the Bolivian nation. This is where my position may be established.

[Question] How do you coordinate that internal policy with the external need to maintain the United States' sympathy? Madame President, Bolivia needs the United States not to put their tin reserves on the international market in order to avoid a serious economic crisis. Therefore, do you believe that your policy is well received by the U.S. Government?

[Answer] Well, it is the same with the Soviet Union, which maintains excellent relations with the United States, relations which are in accordance with the needs of each country. So long as the United States cooperates with the needs of our nation I do not see any reason for it not to sympathize.

[Question] And the Bolivian upper class, which is the minority, but the powerful one economically speaking, how does it accept your policy which favors the popular sector?

[Answer] I believe that in Bolivia we are all identified with the struggle of the people and this can be proven by the successive changes which have taken place in the country.

[Question] In the chess game of Bolivian politics, what is Victor Paz Estensoro's present position?

[Answer] Victor Paz is a leader who unquestionably has a background which reveals him as one of the most important leaders of the Bolivian democratic process.

[Question] At present he is seriously accused of having incited the military coup led by Colonel Natusch.

[Answer] The unquestionable leaders are always the ones who are attacked most; on the other hand, the worst thing for leaders of this type is to go unheeded.

[Question] Something like, "They bark, Sancho" [quote from Don Quixote]?

[Answer] That's right.

[Question] There is another character whose fate concerns the people (not because they are concerned, just out of curiosity): Colonel Natusch. What is Colonel Natusch's situation?

[Answer] Natusch, for me, is a military man who has perfectly understood that his mistake of interrupting the country's democratic process was not in accordance with his capacity, because he is an intelligent man and he recognized that the interests of the Bolivian people came first and gave up going against them.

[Question] But this mistake (as you call it) cost 200 lives...

[Answer] Every movement always has serious consequences. Now, the fate of Colonel Natusch and all those involved in the interruption of the democratic process is the exclusive concern of the armed forces.

[Question] I am going to ask you to talk about the Paraguayan-Bolivian relations now. Our countries, despite the war between them, do not bear hatred toward each other; the Chaco peace treaty mentions cooperation for mutual development, am I right?

[Answer] That's right.

[Question] Well, Paraguay has nearly finished the trans-Chaco highway which will reach the Bolivian border. Under your government, what are the prospects for the construction of highways in Bolivian territory which will join our highway and thus link us?

[Answer] I think that all administrations, and mine especially, will try to make all direct communications with the rest of the nations positive since this is the adequate way to maintain good relations.

[Question] Excuse my insisting, but have you not thought that this highway and the Paraguay River would also mean an outlet for Bolivia and that Paraguay, Mato Grosso and Argentina are important consumers of Bolivian petroleum?

[Answer] That is debatable.

[Question] Why do we have to have intermediaries in the petroleum dealing when it seems that the same law of gravity is establishing the fact that Bolivian petroleum should be traded in the south?

[Answer] Argentina is a buyer of our petroleum.

[Question] And we Paraguayans are in the middle, between you and Argentina.

[Answer] A pipeline would have to be built to this effect.

[Question] It is said that Paz Estensoro plans to use the year of your mandate to consolidate his platform for 1980 elections. Mrs Gueiler, do you intend to be a candidate at that time?

[Answer] By no means. I can tell you that I am completely convinced of what I will do. With this I personally end my political career; in the service to my Bolivian nation I wish, in this short period of time that the National Congress has entrusted me, to give all I can in order to develop a worthy and responsible government and that it may be said that when a woman takes on a responsibility she knows how to fulfill it honestly, with dignity and with all the best she has to offer.

COB REJECTS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES, DEVALUATION

PY290155 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] led by its Secretary General Juan Lechin Oquendo today went to Government House in response to an invitation issued by President Lidia Gueiler Tejada. Upon leaving Government House Lechin Oquendo made the following remarks:

[Begin Lechin recording] Even though the invitation indicated that it was to exchange ideas concerning the economic plan proposed by the COB, this document was not discussed with either the cabinet or the congressional committees. What they wanted was to brief us on the government policy. We told them that we had not come to discuss this.

We clarified, first of all, that we submitted the economic document on 21 November and not on the 26th. In the second place, when the COB rejected the triumvirate and the co-government, it set two very important conditions before the Congress. One of them deals with general elections because we believe that the parliamentarians are not properly representing the interests of the country. Secondly, it demanded attention for its economic plan. [end recording]

The union leader categorized that his organization flatly opposes any type of devaluation because this measure would severely affect the economy.

[Begin Lechin recording] Although the cabinet was assembled, the COB had not been invited to discuss the economic plan. They invited us today but did not discuss the economic plan. Our position is clear. We oppose devaluation, because devaluation, the increase in the cost of fuels and other measures will harm the people. In our plan we outlined an economic policy suitable for the present situation and the future and if they want to discuss it we are prepared and willing. [passage indistinct] Our main concern at this point is to prevent the people from suffering the consequences of this crisis and the COB plan precludes the brunt of this crisis from falling on the shoulders of the people. [end recording]

Lechin said that the current COB proposal is designed to overcome the current crisis without devaluing the currency. It also provides for a salary hike which would not unleash inflation.

[Begin Lechin recording] We are talking about the measures which must be taken, of the need to increase salaries but without feeding inflation and provoking an escalation of prices. We also proposed the control of the price of certain staples. Ours is a coherent economic policy which takes into account the current situation as well as the near future. We also propose the [words indistinct] public enterprises such as COMIBOL, Bolivian Government Oil Deposits and so forth. [end recording]

Lechin also said that he warned the government about the risks involved in the issuance of antipopular measures and that the COB will continue struggling for its rights in the same manner it did to defend democracy and freedom.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIAL FOR PAZ ESTENSSORO PROPOSED

PY271609 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 5 PY

[Text] The congressional bloc of the National Democratic Alliance has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a draft resolution proposing that the Congress vote for a trial of former President Victor Paz Estenssoro for his participation in the 1 November coup d'etat.

The preamble of the draft resolution argues that "the armed forces of the nation and political leaders have made charges concerning Victor Paz Estenssoro's participation as coauthor, accomplice and abettor in the coup d'etat initiated on 1 November this year, called a 'national disaster' by this chamber, and since this is a serious accusation which compromises the former Bolivian president in an antidemocratic and unconstitutional situation, it is resolved:

"The justice and judicial policy commission of the Chamber of Deputies is ordered to initiate immediate investigations, produce sufficient testimony and undertake all other legal actions in order to draw up and submit a report enabling the National Congress to decide if former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro can lawfully be put on trial for his participation in the coup d'etat on 1 November of this year."

COMPTROLLER GENERAL INVESTIGATES IRREGULARITIES

PY262152 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpt] Manuel Morales, comptroller general of the republic, ordered investigations yesterday regarding public charges on the handling of state funds during the recent de facto government in order to establish responsibilities.

Morales indicated to PRESENCIA that he has resumed duties as comptroller general of the republic since he did not resign and because he was appointed by the National Congress in accordance with the constitution.

The comptroller general has ordered the garnishment of the assets of Agapito Feliciano Monzon, who was finance minister during Colonel Natusch' government. It was explained that the garnishment and freezing of bank accounts against Monzon is due to public charges that large sums of state money were used during the de facto government.

The comptroller general stated that a thorough investigation must be carried out considering the legal aspects which regulate the handling of state resources and assets.

MIR SEVERS RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

PY272246 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Stating that the (pro-Soviet) Communist Party is an obstacle within the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] yesterday announced the severance of relations with those guilty of antidemocratic behavior. The declaration read during a press conference held by Antonio Aranibar stated: "In line with the objectivity and honesty characteristic of its political behavior and in view of the distorted and disruptive policy toward the unity of the front carried out by the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] with the result that this unity is merely formality or fiction, the MIR declares that its alliance with the PCB within the front is hereby broken."

BRIEFS

GAS PRICE READJUSTMENT--According to official information, as of 1 December the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits will readjust the price of the gas it sells to Brazil. The Brazilian petroleum corporation will now pay $254.80 per metric ton for propane gas and $349.80 per metric ton for butane gas. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY]

CUBILLOS DISMISSES RUMORS OF PAPAL DECISION ON BEAGLE

PY281916 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Cubillos dimissed press rumors regarding a probable papal decision on the Beagle mediation. The foreign minister was asked about a U.S. press report by correspondent (Allen Macleon) indicating that the pope has allegedly found a solution to the conflict.

According to this report, the pope would suggest that Chile give Argentina one of the three islands south of the Beagle Channel. In answer to this, Foreign Minister Cubillos said:

[Begin Cubillos recording] As you know, I do not comment on press reports and I have said that as long as the mediation continues, I will try not to disturb the process with declarations. Correspondent (Macleon) is Argentine and I understand that he will be going to Buenos Aires. This should be interpreted as his own opinion. It does not deserve any more comment. [end recording]

Cubillos added that this report makes no sense since it is impossible for Cardinal Antonio Samore to have reported to the pope when the process is still in the information stage. Cubillos also warned that we must be alert to this type of speculation. He said that there will probably be many interpretations before the pope presents his position to the two parties.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEFENDS CURRENT POLICIES

PY271717 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0333 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Beginning today, we will carry the complete interview granted by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez to the newspaper EL MERCURIO, which is publishing it today.

[Question] There is a lot of interest in your recent meeting with some former senators. What is the purpose of these meetings? Is it the start of a political opening? Have the meetings been suspended following a recent statement by the President during a breakfast meeting with journalists?

[Answer] The government has always been willing to hear opinions from all sectors. It has repeatedly called on all Chileans to reunite and to put aside old partisan factionalism. Perhaps the best proof of this is the creation, existence and activities of the Council of State.

All those who clearly understand the causes which led to the birth of this new regime and who understand its essence also understand that it does not promote or practice a closed system, a system that is deaf to genuine contributions, well-intended contributions which will improve government actions. These contributions can be very positive. In fact, the government even takes into account opposing views whenever they do not undermine the basic principles on which the regime is based.

The case is quite different with those who believe that the only possible solution is the restoration of the decision-making centers to those who were responsible for the previous crises, those who will have the same old views which are incongruent with the modern reality of Chile and are filled with the vices which have been so detrimental to our country.

This kind of political opening has been categorically rejected by the president since it means that all our efforts and developments of the last 6 years have been worthless and that the destiny of the fatherland will be handed over to old systems which have proved to be complete failures.

At the same time, the government is trying to encourage the participation of our entire society to definitively overcome any artificial or sectorial divisions. It is, therefore, fully aware that it is a government for all Chileans, and that it will lay solid bases for a national unity that is indispensable for development.

Within this context, I believe it is my duty to explain that the meetings held on my initiative with a group of former senators who are well-known for their democratic views and personal merit, were precisely to discuss points of view with those who do not have direct participation in the government. This is not at all contrary to the general spirit of the government.

[Question] Are you aware that the exile problem is one of the most divisive issues the government is confronting at the political level?

[Answer] Yes, we are perfectly aware that this is a complex issue which has several facets, all of which are difficult. Moreover, I would like to point out that my task in this issue is perhaps the most unpleasant one I have. I know that behind many of the cases of Chilean exiles there are many painful personal and family situations. This is why the rejection of many of the requests represents to me a serious responsibility which I, nevertheless, assume as a moral obligation of my duties.

[Question] Those who promote the return of all exiles maintain that the perpetuation of this situation violates the right of any person to live in his fatherland and hinders the reconciliation of all Chileans. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I believe it touches on the problem, but I do not share the same view in general.

What we have here is a conflict of two rights: On the one hand the right of every person to live in his fatherland and on the other, the right of all citizens to social peace. I believe the issue should be viewed in this perspective.

MIR MEMBERS SURRENDER TO POLICE AT CANADIAN EMBASSY

PY281448 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] The two extremists who entered the Canadian Embassy surrendered just before midnight. At exactly 2345 last night, Gustavo Cornejo Pavez and Reinaldo Mallea left the Canadian Embassy and were taken to the 24th police precinct.

The extremists entered the embassy at 1130 in the morning when only the wife of the ambassador, Glenn Buick, and lower-ranking personnel were there. After 12 hours of waiting, the extremists agreed to give themselves up to the police without resistance. At about midnight, the ambassador talked to reporters, explaining why he did not give them political asylum. He said that asylum was not appropriate in this case because Canada did not sign the international agreement on this matter. He also explained that all attempts to convince them in any other way failed.

During a talk with the press at 1900, the two men acknowledged that they belong to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and to the defunct Unitary Popular Action Movement [MAPU]. They also admitted that they are wanted by the police but did not specify what crimes they had committed. They also refused to explain why they came armed to the embassy.

In another development, MIR extremist (Andres Fernando Fuensalida) died in a confrontation with police near the national soccer stadium. The MIR member fired at the police as they were carrying out a control operation in that area. (Fuensalida) fired about 50 shots. He was carrying a Belgian pistol and--in a suitcase--a machinegun, a grenade and three pistol magazines. Investigations are being carried out to determine if there is any connection between these extremists and a robbery on Saturday.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Juan Jose Fernandez, new Chilean ambassador to France and current representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), will, for the time being, hold both posts in the French capital. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY]

LABOR MINISTER TO GENEVA--Labor Minister Jose Pinera left for Geneva, Switzerland, yesterday. He will attend the second symposium of business cooperation between Latin America and Europe to be held in Montreux during 20-22 November. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0257 GMT 19 Nov 79 PY]

MONETARY RESERVES--The president of the Central Bank reported that the country's monetary reserves total $2.3 billion and that there is a possibility of increasing them to $2.7 billion. He also said that the exchange rate of 39 pesos to the U.S. dollar should be maintained after February 1980. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY]

OIL IMPORTS, COPPER EXPORTS--The Central Bank reported that during the first 9 months of this year, oil imports were identical to those of the same period last year, but that the value of these imports increased 71.5 percent. Copper exports during this period were 2 percent lower than last year, but their value increased 49.1 percent due to higher prices. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY]

LITHIUM RESERVES, EXPLOITATION--Cmdr Rolando Soto, director of nuclear material of the Chilean Atomic Energy Commission, reported here today that Chile has 30 percent, more than 1,500,000 tons, of the world lithium reserves, most of which are in the Atacama Desert 2,000 km north of Santiago. He also stated that the Chilean Government intends to exploit this mineral and is studying the possibility of constructing a processing plant which will cost approximately $23 million and produce 5,500 tons of lithium carbonate per year. This product will be used as a nuclear energy source and for production of glass, ceramics, rubber, copper, brass and other products. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY]

VISITING FRENCH OFFICER--Brig Gen Theodor Molberg, deputy chief of staff of the French Air Force operations, arrived in Chile on an official visit. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY GRANTS SAFE-CONDUCTS TO NEWSMEN

PA282341 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1902 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Nov (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry today announced it will grant safe-conducts tomorrow so that two newsmen who have taken asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy can leave the country. Newsman Luis Ernesto Almario and photographer Ricardo Tissness requested asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy claiming they were being sought by the army because of a report they published 2 months ago.

Ecuador granted them asylum and requested safe-conducts from the Foreign Ministry.

The newsmen's report, published in EL VESPERTINO, referred to alleged torture by the army which caused the death of a railroad worker.

ARMY CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS IN SAN AGUSTIN

PA282002 Bogota Radio Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Neiva--Troops of the 9th Brigade this morning clashed with a guerrilla column of the Popular Liberation Army in San Agustin municipality. One insurgent was killed. The clash occurred in Delicias, where Magdalena Battalion units cut off the guerrilla group.

The identity of the dead guerrilla is unknown. Neiva correspondent Jorge Vargas says the troops seized much war materiel left by the guerrillas. Their pursuit was reinforced by troops of the Tenerife Battalion.

The weapons seized include modern machineguns, rifles, shotguns, carbines, revolvers and ammunition.

DEADLINE SET FOR END TO FINANCE MINISTRY STRIKE

PA281404 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government has set a 6-day deadline for the Finance Ministry strikers to return to work or be fired. The ultimatum was spelled out in a communique released by Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra telling union members they have until 3 December to return to work. If the ultimatum is not heeded, at least 10,000 workers would be fired.

CABINET TO RESIGN IN FULL TO ALLOW FOR REORGANIZATION

PA290105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0041 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Quito, 28 Nov (LATIN)--Labor Minister Carlos Feraud tonight announced here all members of President Jaime Roldos' cabinet are planning to resign to allow for an administrative reorganization. "Within the next few hours, I and all my colleagues will tender our resignations so the president can adopt whatever measures he deems suitable," Feraud told a local radio station.

The collective resignations would fall within the framework of an "extensive" administrative reorganization announced last week by Government Minister Roberto Dunn.

Democratic Left Negotiating Participation

PA280456 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The reorganization of the Ecuadorean cabinet will depend on the resolution to be issued Thursday by the National Directive Council of the Democratic Left [ID]. The council will determine how it will cooperate with the administration of Jaime Roldos, who by including the ID in his cabinet becomes even more alienated from his own party.

Negotiations between government representatives and the ID, with Roldos' direct participation, did not lead to an agreement.

The ID is a new political party which follows the platform of the FRG's Christian Democratic Party. During the 16 July 1978 elections, ID chairman Rodrigo Borga obtained 12.1 percent of the vote. The ID fared better in the parliamentary elections that were held simultaneously with the presidential elections [words indistinct]. This is the source of its negotiating power since it could become the nucleus for a predominant bloc in the National Congress.

In reorganizing his cabinet, Roldos sought the ID's cooperation which, according to unofficial reports, demands 4 of the 12 cabinet posts and key posts in the administration.

The incorporation of the ID into the administration will mean Roldos' total separation from his own party--the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] headed by Assad Bucaram. Bucaram is also the president of the National Congress, and as leader of the CFP he depends on its relative majority in Congress. The growing difference between Roldos and Bucaram has affected the CFP's cooperation with the administration.

U.S. FIRM BUYS 300,000 BARRELS OF OIL AT $45 PER BARREL

PA281618 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation made a "spot" sale of 300,000 barrels of crude at $45 per barrel to a U.S. company whose name was withheld.

The value of the spot sale is 166 percent higher than the market price in January 1979, which was $16.30 per barrel.

LIFTING OF JOURNALIST'S INCOMMUNICADO STATUS APPEALED

PY280224 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] The attorney general yesterday filed before the Supreme Court a petition on the grounds of unconstitutionality against the Third Civil and Commercial Appeals Court ruling that journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez, in serving his detention, should enjoy free communication. The attorney general contends that "a flagrant omission" was committed in this case since the court passed its ruling without hearing him, which disqualifies the decision as a judicial action and makes it null and of no value. The petition to the Supreme Court was made "with full confidence by the offended party (the executive branch) in obtaining a decision which would correct the error of not having heard the state's legal representative."

PLRA MEMBERS STAGE DEMONSTRATION FOR LAINO

PY272240 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] A group of lower echelon leaders of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] and members of that political organization totaling about 80 people staged a solidarity demonstration for Domingo Laino in front of his house yesterday morning. Some of them carried picket signs demanding his freedom.

Martinez Yaryes, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, thanked everybody and said: "It is evident that the country is experiencing in these times a great hope for democracy, and we all know who are the ones who really want an end to the dictatorship." He also said that the government had challenged the political group by detaining the intellectual leader of the movement, Domingo Laino. "With this act the dictatorship pretends to demonstrate that it will not fall back because of internal and international pressure. Your solidarity with the Paraguayan democrats will be the element that will hasten the end, which will come soon! It is not going to take too long for our struggle to turn the dark night into the much-desired bright morning," Martinez Yaryes added.

VISITING SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION HOLDS CONTACTS

Talks With National Agreement

PY272251 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Leaders of the National Agreement held a meeting--labeled by its organizers as informational--with the delegation of the Socialist International headed by Bernt Carlsson yesterday. On this occasion, the participants discussed matters related to human rights and "the struggle for the real democratization of the country and the destruction of the prevailing totalitarian system." The delegation also reported on the activity of the Socialist International in Latin America. At the end of the meeting, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes said: "We reiterated the internal and international political achievements of the National Agreement. At the internal level, it has overcome the dividing resentments and antagonisms which existed among the four parties which make up the National Agreement and has agreed to carry out a united and coordinated struggle to achieve concrete objectives in the search for a real democratization of the country." He added: "At the international level, it gives a true and objective picture of the political and socioeconomic reality of Paraguay, so that the truth about our country may be known and better appreciated."

Socialist International Press Conference

PY271844 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Text] "Our presence in Paraguay cannot be termed meddling in internal affairs, since the Febrerista Revolutionary Party invited us. In addition, since we were allowed to enter the country, the Paraguayan Government has accepted de facto our stay in it. This we also appreciate," said Bernt Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, during a press conference in which Vera Matias of the Women's International, Hans Jurgen Franck, Victor Garcia Costa of Argentina, and Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez also participated.

Carlsson pointed out during the press conference that the presence in the country of the Socialist International delegation is a manifestation of its desire to express its total solidarity with the Febrerista Party. Carlsson added that the Socialist International has 68 international organizations and more than 15 million members. He said: "We are happy to be in Paraguay, which has a brilliant history. We know the struggles of Colonel Franco [founder of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party], and we are making this visit because we want to intensify the activities of the International on the American Continent. An Executive Committee for Latin America was set up, which will soon meet in Dominica to analyze different problems that affect several countries in this part of the world."

Carlsson also stated that a report will be presented at his party meeting in Oslo, Norway, using information supplied by the Febrerista Revolutionary Party and the National Accord. He noted that he detected progress in political activities in Paraguay, and in different news media, "something very important, which gives the idea that this country is progressing." He added: "We want to make a political evaluation of this country, and for this purpose, the information supplied by the Febrerista Revolutionary Party will be very important."

Carlsson said that he is not scheduled to meet any government officials, but that it is the latter who should lead the way. "We are ready to have a dialog with government officials. It will be beneficial to both parties." In another part of the press conference, Carlsson said, "The fact that we entered the country without problems implies that the authorities are not opposed to our coming. This also makes us happy. This authorization to come to Paraguay should be stressed, and it is the opposite of the attitude assumed by the Governments of Chile and Uruguay, which have banned our delegation from entering those countries."

Vera Matias, of the Women's International, also pointed out that her presence in Paraguay is to express "the solidarity of her party with the Febrerista Party in all that it is doing in the country."

Shortly afterwards, Lugo Rodriguez concluded the press conference, which was held at the People's House.

HOY EDITORIAL WELCOMES MANIFESTATIONS OF DEMOCRACY

PY281205 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Nov 79 PY

[Editorial: "To Improve Democracy"]

[Text] The 11th regular convention of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] closed on Sunday 27. [as published] This legally recognized and established party has made use of its constitutional right to meet and elect its officials.

Some voices were raised pointing out this fact as evidence that democratic institutions are fully operational in our country. This makes sense if it comes as an answer to those who deny the validity of these institutions in Paraguay. However, excessive insistence on the subject implies that the situation is exceptional and admits, indirectly, that this is something uncommon, a sort of privilege granted by the government. The same was said about the fact that representatives of the Socialist International have attended the PRF convention as guests. It is perfectly normal for foreigners to visit the country for legitimate purposes, as in the current case, when they came to participate in a ceremony held by a legal political party whose principles are similar to those advocated by the parties represented by the visitors, although they may not be in agreement with those of our government. The fact that these persons were not admitted to neighboring countries is something which, after all, has nothing to do with us and is no responsibility of ours. In the same way, even though our country cares about international opinion, the latter cannot make decisions for us.

The PRF is an opposition party. During its convention the government was severely criticized, and proposals were made in line with the principles upheld by this party. One can either agree or disagree with these criticisms or the proposed solutions, but according to the spirit and letter of our laws, there is no doubt that they are entitled to voice them.

In an interview granted to a Mexican TV network, the president of the nation stated that all definitions of democracy are meaningless if they are not implemented. He also said that Paraguay is "an example of democracy," and he described this democracy as "freedom, order, respect, tolerance and firmness." Thus, the government's will to maintain democracy has been stated. One cannot ask, much less demand, that an opposition party not point out mistakes and schisms within a system which this party is legally struggling against. The very ability to do so proves that the democratic institutions are operational in our country, in the same way that any violation of the law in this regard would prove the contrary.

Why then all this talk about an event which in any other country would be viewed as normal and would not attract any attention and surprise no one, because only the opposite would be surprising? We must be frank and exercise our sense of criticism and self-criticism: The fact is that for most of our country's history the full validity of the law has been the exception, and arbitrariness has been the rule. We all know this, and nothing will be gained by keeping silent. What matters is not the past but the present and the future. In these last few years our country has switched from primitive production means to constantly more advanced ones. The way has been paved to build a modern, powerful, respected and respectable country.

Let us not engage in futile discussions about how we got this far. We will never agree. Let history be the judge. It will honor those who helped the process, and it will condemn those who delayed it, regardless of their intentions and motives. History is written by men, not angels.

The nation's interests are paramount. Let us congratulate ourselves that the Febreristas were able to hold their convention, that our country could and wanted to admit foreign visitors whose principles are contrary to those advocated by our government and that the government was criticized, whether justly or unjustly. This is the way it had to be, and this is the way it was. What had to be done was done.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED TO REPLACE GARCIA BEDOYA

PA290059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0038 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Nov (EFE)--The Peruvian military government today appointed Ambassador to Ecuador Arturo Garcia y Garcia foreign minister. The new minister, who will be replacing Carlos Garcia Bedoya, who recently resigned to enter politics, will arrive tomorrow in Lima. It has not yet been determined when he will be sworn in by Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

Arturo Garcia y Garcia has been ambassador to Ecuador since 1977 and had previously held the posts of ambassador to Chile, Italy and Greece and was Peru's representative to FAO in Rome.

Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit is currently in charge of the Foreign Ministry.

OFFICIALS STRESS ARMED FORCES READINESS TO DEFEND COUNTRY

PA281857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 Nov (AFP)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez said here today that the Peruvian Armed Forces are strong enough to defend the [country's] territorial integrity.

Speaking at the main event marking the centennial of the Battle of Tarapaca, fought during the War of the Pacific, Morales said there will not be any repetition of that fateful event.

The centennial, which has been especially devoted to honoring Marshal Andres Avelino Caceres, commander of the troops at Tarapaca, was commemorated throughout the country.

The president, who made an appeal for unity among Peruvians, said the victory at Tarapaca should serve as inducement to achieve a truly democratic system. He added that this motivation will spur Peruvians to advance untiringly toward economic and social progress.

Let all of us, civilians and military alike, renew our vow to continue struggling against underdevelopment and to reach the goals of progress and security, he said.

Yesterday, during the initial stage of the celebration, Prime Minister Pedro Richter said Peruvian Marines are keeping their weapons ready. They are ready to defend our freedom, independence and, fundamentally, the [words indistinct] above the army's prestige.

Gen Rafael Hoyos, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, said the armed forces are a guarantee that the fatherland will never be humiliated or led toward ideologies alien to the country.

GOVERNMENT CREATES NEW PROVINCE FOR UNIFICATION PURPOSES

PA282246 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p 1 PA

[Article by special correspondent Prisea Vilchez Samanez]

[Excerpt] In order to unify various scattered towns in the Amazon-Yavari geographic triangle and promote their economic development, the Peruvian armed forces government has decreed the creation of the Ramon Castilla Province in Loreto Department.

The decree to create the province was revealed to local residents today in Caballococha, capital of the new Loreto border province, by President of the Republic Francisco Morales Bermudez.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS ARMY TO MANUFACTURE OWN WEAPONS

PA281413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (AFP)--Mexican National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez today announced the Mexican Army will manufacture it own weapons. Although he did not disclose the date mass production will begin, the secretary said the first tanks and armored vehicles have already been manufactured. He also said automatic weapons for individual use will also be made in the country. He said however, Mexico does not plan to sell weapons to other countries. Instead, it wants to achieve self-sufficiency in those areas in which the armed forces must spend large amounts abroad.

SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO CONTINUES VISIT

Comments on Eurocommunism

LD271128 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, has said in Mexico that Eurocommunism is a nascent movement which is trying to find a solution to the problems of the masses. On terrorism, Mr Carrillo said that extreme leftwing terrorism is contrary to the interests of the left and only helps rightwing reaction. The communist leader also said that the dictatorship of the proletariat is at the moment unsuited to the struggle for socialism, as it calls for a totalitarian style which oppresses the workers. Eurocommunism, Carrillo emphasized, cannot be exported to other parts of the world, as revolutionary struggles will take place in differing conditions. Santiago Carrillo is in Mexico to give a series of lectures on "Eurocommunism, Reality and the Future."

Views Terrorism in Spain

LD281240 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Terrorism in Spain will not succeed in provoking a coup d'etat or a military takeover, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] said in Mexico yesterday.

Carrillo, who was received by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo with whom he discussed the Spanish democratic process and political reform as well as the economies of the two countries, said that terrorism in Spain is to a great extent destined to provoke irritation and military action. This is why, he said, many of the terrorist acts have been directed against military officers. There are minority separatist groups in the Basque country, Carrillo said, but they resort to terrorism because they do not have the support of the majority of the people.

The PCE leader repeated that his party is politically opposed to separatist trends, and he explained that political change must be brought about by the cooperation and collaboration of the different peoples of Spain, just as--in the future--there will have to be social change.

Regarding Eurocommunism, he said that it is trying to create a leftwing alternative. It represents a step forward in the economic, social and political spheres.

CUBAN EXILES HAIL CUBA, CONDEMN BLOCKADE

FL282236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban community in Mexico has stated that the Cuban Government has strictly and exemplarily fulfilled the agreement to free all prisoners held for crimes against the nation's security. In an extensive communique issued in Mexico City, the Mexican dialog committee emphasized that the Cuban Government is also fulfilling other aspects [of the agreement] such as the reuniting of Cuban families and visits to the island by Cubans living abroad. The document points out that nevertheless Cubans in Mexico do not hold the same opinion about the U.S. Government, which slowed down the application process for the entry of those people into the United States, the country which has the moral responsibility and obligation to receive them. In addition, the communique condemns the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States while it aids the worst military dictatorships in Latin America.

DAILY SUPPORTS CUBA'S BID FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

PA290329 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Mexican daily EXCELSIOR has stated that the United States knows that if Cuba becomes a member of the UN Security Council, the influence and interests of the Latin American and nonalined countries would immediately become evident in the United Nations.

The newspaper says that initially it was understood the only candidate for the council seat would be Cuba, but that President James Carter in a politically motivated move created an artificial crisis against the Caribbean island, and this led to the presentation of the Colombian candidacy in an effort to weaken the overwhelming support of the nations of the area for Cuba.

CUERNAVACA BISHOP LAUDS NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA272130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City--Cuernavaca Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo said Nicaragua is today the joyful expression of a people living in freedom. In a statement to the Mexican magazine PROCESO, Mendez Arceo, who visited Nicaragua recently by government invitation, said a lively spirit prevails in Nicaragua and one does not feel one is seeing a devastated country. The Nicaraguans are really free for the first time. During his 5 days in Nicaragua, Mendez Arceo was most impressed by the participation of youth in the revolutionary process, especially in the Sandinist Army. This makes one feel confident of Nicaragua's future, he said. One has to see, he said, those 14- and 15-year-old boys with their weapons defending the people and warning them against counterrevolutionary attacks by those who want to deprive the Nicaraguans of conquests won with blood and sacrifice. Referring to the role of the church in the Nicaraguan revolution, the bishop said the church in Nicaragua will be committed to the socialist process. An example of this commitment is the pastoral letter issued by the Nicaraguan episcopate this month.

FORMER ARGENTINE PRESIDENT CAMPORA ARRIVES

PA280121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Nov (EFE)--Former Argentine President Hector Campora arrived here today after 43 months of asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Argentina.

COSTA RICA

MEETING SCHEDULED TO REVIEW TRADE RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

PA281534 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica is reviewing bilateral trade with Panama in order to make export and import methods more flexible, the Economy Ministry has reported.

Costa Rica is having trouble with exports of sheet metal, sauce and fluorescent lamps to the Panamanian market, and for this reason it is felt that a meeting should be held with officials of that country.

A meeting has been scheduled for 6-7 December in Managua to review the lists of products traded by Panama and Costa Rica with a view toward expediting trade relations between the two countries. Each country will submit a list of 25 products for broad discussion of each item.

According to Olmedo Castro, integration director of the Economy Ministry, it is necessary to restore previous trade guidelines. For this reason, Costa Rica will send a group of officials with broad experience in this field.

PANAMANIAN DISSIDENT CHARGES 'PLOT' TO DEPORT HIM

PA281529 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Abraham Crocamo, a Panamanian citizen who is in Costa Rica as a tourist, charged yesterday that there is a plot to deport him to his country.

Crocamo, a leader of the Panamanian Nationalist Front, said his extradition has been requested because of statements he made against the Panamanian Government. He said the Costa Rican Government is apparently willing to turn him over to the Panamanian authorities.

A national security unit was posted all day yesterday in front of Crocamo's residence at 26th Street and [word indistinct] avenue. Crocamo is married to a Costa Rican and expects to obtain a resident visa on that ground.

Officials of the Public Security Ministry said Crocamo will have to leave the country. They explained that his tourist visa had been extended but it has now been revoked because he has been engaging in political activities. For instance, they said, he has appeared in newspaper reports criticizing the Panamanian Government. Security officials denied that Crocamo is going to be deported but said he has been asked to leave the country. The security minister said Monday that several Panamanians will be deported.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON OBJECTIVES

PA282338 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 31a PA

[Text] A new party called the Popular Civic League [Liga Civica Popular] has been established. According to a statement issued by its executive committee, its fundamental objective is to struggle to maintain Costa Rica's democracy.

The party's president is Liana Gonzalez de Odio; vice president is Arlina Rojas Barrantes; Guillermo Malavassi Vargas is secretary general and Jose Robles Barragan is treasurer.

The statement issued by the new party said, "Our democratic system is in serious danger." It added "we must courageously and vigorously face this serious situation if we do not want to very soon be filled with desperation."

"In view of this, a group of Costa Rican men and women who are willing to defend at all costs the many and valuable positive aspects of our way of life of which we are justifiably proud has decided to create the Popular Civic League political party," the statement added.

It said, "This new party does not seek to gain power to enrich its members." "We only offer and ask for a spirit of service and sacrifice to defend the fatherland which is threatened," the statement to the Costa Rican public added.

EL SALVADOR

SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR DUNN KIDNAPED

PA281950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Nov (AFP)--Archibald Gardener Dunn, South African ambassador in El Salvador, was kidnaped here today, a police report stated. According to the report, the African diplomat was kidnaped by a group of 10-15 heavily armed individuals who intercepted Dunn as he was preparing to leave his embassy in the Panamericano Building in northeast San Salvador.

EDITORIAL CALLS ON SUBVERSIVES TO END AGITATION

PA282348 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 7 PA

[Editorial "Change of Attitude in the Face of Transformation"]

[Text] In view of the changes that have taken place in the country since 15 October, subversive groups must change their attitude. Some of the situations that could have served as a reason or rallying point for agitation are either disappearing or being substantially changed. Since this is true, there is no justification for agitation. The whole world knows there is no automatic transformation in the political, economic, or social fields.

We believe some of these considerations could have motivated the two subversive groups which, according to a report published yesterday in LA PRENSA GRAFICA, have promised to cease attacking and setting buses on fire. Buses are the popular means of public transportation. Bravo to those who deserve credit for such a healthy decision. Bravo because this decision benefits the largest sectors and contributes to the country's well-being. The country needs peace.

GUATEMALA

MILITARY CLASHES WITH COMMANDO GROUP IN SAN MARCOS

PA282217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1847 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army's public relations office reported today, Wednesday, that military patrols and a subversive commando group clashed in San Marcos, in western Guatemala, with casualties on both sides.

The military report states the illegal group is the one that has seized villages and small towns in the past few days and harangued the townspeople. The military has promised it will provide more details "in due time."

The official report states: "According to the latest reports, members of an army combat patrol engaged a group of subversive criminals and there was a lengthy fight. It has been learned that there were casualties on both sides. Wounded military personnel were taken to medical centers."

BANKERS COMMENT ON POSSIBLE NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

PA282120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The possibility the new Salvadoran Government authorities might nationalize the nation's private banks was commented on today by the members of the Guatemalan Bankers Association. According to reports read on the television newscast "Here the World," the Guatemalan bankers learned of this from confidential but "reliable sources."

Several bankers association and financial circle officials have expressed their view that measure--reportedly still under study--would damage the Salvadoran economy, particularly because it would affect the investments sector.

NICARAGUA

BORGE, D'ESCOTO COMMENT ON HONDURAN SITUATION

PA281808 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1518 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today his country's government will do all it can to normalize relations with Honduras.

Ties between the two countries seriously deteriorated in recent weeks following diplomatic and border incidents and the recent cutback in Nicaraguan and Honduran embassy personnel.

In a statement to Managua's Radio Mil, Commander Borge commented in press reports that Honduran Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso had stated that "Honduras would gain nothing getting rid of Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship in Nicaragua but falling into the hands of another: that of Fidel Castro."

The Interior Minister said it was likely that Perez Cadalso's remarks were "twisted."

"I consider Perez Cadalso intelligent enough not to make that sort of statement," the Sandinist commander stated.

In turn, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto reported that the Foreign Ministry, the government junta and the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front are holding a standing session to analyze the situation that has arisen with Honduras. He said the foregoing decision was made in the wake of a lengthy meeting last night. The meeting studied press reports from Tegucigalpa on the Honduran administration's stand concerning Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto again characterized Foreign Secretary Perez Cadalso's statement yesterday in Tegucigalpa as "abusive, interventionist and irresponsible." He added that Perez Cadalso's remarks reflect "other interests lurking behind Honduras' provocation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman who refused to be named said everything seems to indicate that the Honduran administration "is seeing the group of Cuban teachers who have come to improve the literacy rate in Nicaragua like a combat brigade."

The same source recalled that "whenever the Honduran Government has had internal trouble, historically it has resorted to the expedient of creating problems with Nicaragua." He underscored that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's administration is currently facing problems with peasants and students who want democracy and an effective land reform and who are accusing the government of preparing an electoral farce.

Meanwhile, a reliable source reported that Manuel Andara, head of the Foreign Ministry's Central American Affairs Department, and his deputy, Luis Vanegas, left for San Jose, Costa Rica, last night before going to Tegucigalpa.

They made a stopover in the Costa Rican capital because the Honduran airline SAHSA has canceled its flights to Managua.

Andara and Vanegas have been tasked with bringing all the embassy personnel stationed in Honduras, including Jorge Robleto and Hector Juarez, who were detained in Tegucigalpa, back to Nicaragua.

According to the Nicaraguan Government, the Honduran Government has not allowed them to leave following two incidents with Honduran secret service agents. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has decided to leave only Consul Conny de Pinell in Tegucigalpa as charge d'affaires, it was learned unofficially. That is the level of the Honduran Embassy in Managua now.

Meanwhile, the deterioration in Honduran-Nicaraguan relations compelled Foreign Minister D'Escoto to postone a 2-day visit to Costa Rica. Father D'Escoto was expected to go to San Jose today at Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's invitation.

DELEGATES ATTEND CIVIL AERONAUTICS MEETING IN HONDURAS

PA290046 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Despite tense relations with Honduras, the Nicaraguan Government today sent a delegation to Tegucigalpa to attend a meeting of Central American civil aeronautics general directors.

Nicaragua's representatives to this meeting, which opened today in the Honduran capital, included Nicaraguan Civil Aeronautics Director (?Armengol) Lara, Segundo [name indistinct] Montoya, Ruth Noguera and Pablo Hernandez.

The agenda for the meeting includes the 1980 budget for the Central American Air Navigation Services Corporation and the election of its general manager, since the current one, Honduran Rodolfo Vargas, has completed his term in office.

Concerning this latter issue, Nicaragua will propose the corporation's assistant manager be of a different nationality than the manager.

According to a Nicaraguan delegation spokesman, at the meeting [words indistinct] will request the issuance of some official pronouncement on the Honduran Government's refusal to return two C-45 planes, property of the Nicaraguan air lines (Lanica), as well as other vessels owned by the Nicaraguan state.

HONDURAS REQUESTED TO RETURN TOBACCO MACHINERY

PA290325 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, said Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister, sent a note to the Honduran Foreign Affairs Ministry, indicating that tobacco machinery worth $1.5 million taken to that country by a Somozist who escaped has not been returned.

Wheelock also said many head of cattle, vehicles and art objects have been smuggled out of the country through El Portillo, San Enrique, Trojes and other sectors along the border.

He also said the Honduran Government canceled the Honduras Air Service Corporation [SAHSA] flights because it thought the Nicaraguan Government was going to seize SAHSA's aircraft in retaliation for the Nicaraguan property which Honduras has not returned.

BORGE, ARCE, CERO LEAVE ON COSTA RICA-PANAMA VISIT

PA282022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Two commanders of the revolution and a guerrilla commander left for Costa Rica today and will go on to Panama. Official sources revealed that Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano and Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora, Alias "Cero," are the Sandinist chiefs who began a visit to Costa Rica and Panama today.

According to the sources, the Nicaraguan commanders will meet Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio today.

One of the goals of the trip is to belie international press reports that Nicaraguan relations with Costa Rica and Panama had "cooled." Other sources hinted that the visit may also be related to the low ebb in Nicaraguan relations with Honduras. As a result of diplomatic and border incidents, both countries have trimmed down their embassy staff to one charge d'affaires.

After a stay of still unspecified length, the Sandinist commanders will go to Panama to meet with President Royo and Gen Omar Torrijos.

SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO TO BE EXPRESSED AT CONFERENCE

PA290007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] At an international union leaders' conference, Nicaragua will denounce imperialism's medicine blockade against our country. We will also denounce the campaign of provocations launched by one sector of the Honduran Army. Companero Abel Calero reports: [begin recording]

[Calero] From the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] we have contacted Atabal Sandinista to air an interview with Companera Olga Aviles Lopez who, as a Nicaraguan delegate and a CST member, will attend the second conference of solidarity without Puerto Rican brothers.

Companera Olga Aviles Lopez, will you tell us about the purpose of your trip, what will be denounced at that second conference of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people and in what manner we too can express our solidarity with those brothers seeking their independence?

[Aviles] We understand the Puerto Rican people continue to suffer from direct U.S. intervention, which has turned Puerto Rico into a colony where Americans have a number of rights. The Puerto Rican people do not even have a nationality of their own, instead they have U.S. nationality.

On the basis of this situation, which affects the Puerto Rican people, we would like to express at this conference of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people our solidarity with these people who for so many years have been subjected to direct U.S. intervention.

Aside from expressing to the Puerto Rican people our solidarity and our decision to support their demands for freedom, we would also like to take advantage of this trip to Mexico to ask the peoples of the world to express their solidarity with our people. At this point our revolution needs the solidarity of all peoples in the world because we are being subjected to situations such as the position assumed by the Honduran Government through its army--that of harassing our diplomatic representatives in Honduras who have now been recalled.

We also want to denounce the medicine blockade we are being subjected to. At this point our people are not dying from a lack of aid, but from a lack of medicine. We want to take advantage of this opportunity to denounce the situation to which the Nicaraguan people are being subjected. Our revolution needs international solidarity to prevent any possible steps by imperialism aimed at intervention through our neighboring countries. [end recording]

U.S. CONGRESSMEN HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON VISIT

PA290120 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 1, 10 PA

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation held an interesting news conference on the 18th of this month in which they made the following general observation: "That after an extremely busy schedule they are happy to say this is an 'open society' which gave them a very cordial and candid welcome."

"We have come to learn for ourselves about the political, economic and social aspects of the Nicaraguan revolution. We are very impressed by the working spirit of this society and at the same time are aware of the great problems confronting the nation."

"The Nicaraguan Government representatives have unhesitatingly replied to very difficult questions we have asked. We have held no secret meetings. All our meetings have been attended by the local press. The government representatives were very frank and open with us. It has been most satisfying." "All the members of our delegation are pleased with this because we have come to learn and become aware of the situation existing in Nicaragua."

The congressmen said they will do everything possible to influence Congress to make available $75 million in aid funds now being discussed in the U.S. Congress. They said it is to the advantage of the United States and Nicaragua that this aid be granted. We do not know, however, if our influence will be sufficient to convince our colleagues, but the information we have obtained here will be very useful, they said.

The congressmen reasserted to the Nicaraguan Government that the extent to which U.S. aid will be forthcoming will depend on the extent to which this country advances toward a real democratization with political pluralism and freedom of expression. They said they are not interested in helping a country advance toward totalitarism.

They also said the United States recognizes Nicaragua's right to self-determination but that regarding the aid package or any other aid by the United States, "Our colleagues want to be sure it will help to build an open society--the kind of society wanted by the Nicaraguan people."

"Our colleagues will also want to know if we have found here an authentically Nicaraguan revolution led by Nicaraguans and no one else--a revolution really adapted to the needs of the people. To the extent that we can convince our colleagues this is true, we shall succeed in our purpose. However, it will be difficult because many people in the United States do not know exactly what is happening here."

The congressmen were very interested in a pastoral letter issued by the bishops and found it very just. They added, if the points in the letter are followed in the future by the Nicaraguan Government, the United States and Nicaragua will be able to establish a genuine, healthy and cordial relationship for the benefit of the two countries.

In regards to what will be the Nicaraguan Government's foreign policy, Congressman Dante Fascell, head of the delegation said: "They say it is independent and global and will deal with all governments in a friendly manner, with full respect for their self-determination, dignity and sovereignty.

"They have repeatedly asserted they have no intention of influencing events in other countries regardless of where they may be. The revolutionary leaders told us their main responsibility is to consolidate the revolution here for their people. Other persons in other countries must worry about implementing their own revolution."

In regards to the question of how long the U.S. Government will pigeonhole a Nicaraguan Government request for military assistance, Congressman Fascell replied: "I do not have the slightest idea. My suggestion is that it not be granted for the present. We have enough problems in obtaining essential things for human life, and this is our main priority. This government may feel it has problems related to its domestic security and they must be attended to. However, these problems are not as serious as the need to feed the Nicaraguan people and obtain the medicine they need. I do not know how long the request for military aid will be delayed. Howevever, we believe we must work first with the fundamental problem of food and medicine. Then we must help to some extent in the reconstruction and economic reactivation which we hope to do. But as you must know, we must first learn to walk and then to run."

SANDINIST WEEKLY PUBLISHES FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE'S REPORT

PA272348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] A report on the maneuvers possibly already underway by the CIA in Nicaragua is published in the latest issue of the new weekly PODER SANDINISTA.

The weekly reproduces a lengthy report by Philip Agee, former CIA agent, who based on his own experience with the CIA's operational procedures reveals its possible plans against the Nicaraguan revolution. Agee deserted CIA ranks several years ago and since then has dedicated his efforts to denouncing the U.S. intelligence agency operations.

His report should serve as a warning to the Nicaraguan people and help us repel or prevent any maneuvers from that agency. Agee notes the operations developed by that sinister power even before the victory of the Sandinist revolution. He points out that few months ago when it was evident the Sandinists could carry out the final offensive against the Somozist National Guard, a working group was established from various agencies within the U.S. National Security Council to closely monitor and evaluate events in Nicaragua. State and Defense Department officials, the CIA and the (?OSN) and perhaps other agencies, were included in such a working group. The CIA organized the group for special work in Nicaragua within the framework of the (?USA) operations. Taken into consideration were possible military developments, the political consequences of a Sandinist victory and the possibility the United States would engage in a number of diplomatic and military initiatives.

Since the Sandinist victory in July, the work of these observers on Nicaragua surely has increased in volume and importance, because there is the additional work of preparing clandestine intervention and influencing the future of the Nicaraguan revolution. U.S. secret operations in Nicaragua may be expected.

First, however, some basic questions must be answered:

What developments do U.S. politicians want in Nicaragua in the near future? What are they trying to avoid? What information do they need? How can they get it? How can the events in Nicaragua be influenced by open diplomacy or other means? What are the specific options for clandestine operations and their probable order of priorities?

In an overall appraisal, the U.S. objectives surely intend to prevent the establishment of socialist institutions in Nicaragua, the radicalization of the revolution and any Nicaraguan initiative against the permanence of the United States in the military and geopolitical problems of the area, such as Nicaragua's assistance to the revolutionary movements of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The "labels" mainly associated with these activities, as in Portugal in 1975, will be "moderate" and "pluralist," which could eventually prevent international alinements by Nicaragua with Cuba or other radical movements, and could permit internal penetration through institutions influenced by the United States in the fields of finances, labor unions, media, culture, and so forth.

In order for U.S. policy to produce results and be sufficiently prepared for clandestine intervention, the CIA and other agencies need to have thorough knowledge of what is happening in Nicaragua.

To complement the information obtained from legal sources and diplomatic contacts, intelligence must be compiled from spies and other clandestine means. The document of former CIA agent Agee contains much more information which, in our opinion, must be analyzed by every Nicaraguan determined to consolidate the revolution. We must all remain on the alert against any counterrevolutionary action.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE HALTING CONFISCATIONS

PA280456 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] The Junta of the Government of the National Reconstruction announced during a news conference Wednesday night that a decree had been issued suspending decree No 38 of August 1979, as an explanation and addition to decree No 3 referring to confiscations and interventions against properties of Somozists.

No more interventions, seizures or confiscations of assets, real estate, vehicles or livestock are to be permitted in the nation after the publication of this decree.

The decree also establishes that properties that have been confiscated legally or whose status still has not been decided, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the attorney general who will decide whether to confirm the confiscation, order these properties returned to their owners, or else have indemnification paid.

The decree also specifies and explains that the suspension of interventions and confiscations does not in any way affect civil, penal or tax evasion processes, according to the laws of the country.

Sergio Ramirez explained that the aim of this new and healthy decision from the government junta was to "guarantee the total normalization of the country's economic and productive activities."

"Excesses have been committed and what we are doing today is to pause along the road in order to increase production and provide for a general normalization."

When the members of the government junta were asked about the possible relation between the decision to stop interventions and the document that the Supreme Council of Private Enterprise sent asking for guarantees so the activities of private enterprise could be resumed in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega replied: "This decree basically responds to the Nicaraguan people's interests, because some people, taking advantage of the Sandinist revolution, have expropriated or stolen--to put it that way--from poor people or the middle class."

"Infiltrated Somozist elements have wronged poor people, including persons who cooperated with the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Sandinist revolution."

"The Sandinist ideal is to protect and defend the people."

A Newsman said there was a difference in the way many decrees and official rulings were applied in Managua and in the other departments where there are more irregular situations.

Daniel Ortega said the way this decree is implemented will depend not only on the Government of Reconstruction, but also on the Sandinist People's Army, the military court and the attorney general's office.

"The mechanisms are being created and, as they progress, it will be easier to apply and implement the decrees," Commander Ortega pointed out.

Regarding the illegal interventions which still have not been decided, Sergio Ramirez mentioned what the decree says about injured parties appealing directly to the attorney general to solve the problem.

A newsman asked if many injustices have been committed so far. Daniel Ortega answered: "We can say the attorney general's office has not committed injustices. However, persons disguised as Sandinists have committed injustices."

Editorial Calls for Support

PA290355 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "Let Us Froge the Revolutionary Order!!"]

[Text] Our National Directorate's pronouncement yesterday asking all Nicaraguans to redouble their efforts to fight weaknesses and limitations in the revolutionary process marks an irreversible starting point for forging the revolutionary order and creating better conditions for the consolidation of the process. Our leaders' criticism--and self-criticism--opens the door to a political revitalization of the organization, the mass organizations and the state, while it also heralds the revolutionary movement's action line against opportunism, bureaucratism and other deviations tarnishing the revolution's achievements.

The tireless struggle to end once and for all the abuses of authority, opportunism, bureaucratism, irresponsibility, the usurpation of functions and criminality today occupies a prominent place in the Sandinist militant's political agenda. We Sandinists must place ourselves at the head of this important struggle. It is not enough to merely say it; we must show it through practice and our revolutionary example. This example must be dedication to work, revolutionary humbleness, disciplined and incessant work, understanding and practice of revolutionary criticism, and above all, a huge capacity for self-criticism.

Heeding our National Directorate's appeal, the government junta yesterday suspended the implementation of Decree No 28, which annuls the confiscation, attachment or intervention of properties, real estate, vehicles and cattle and the freezing of the accounts of those close to the dictator. This does not represent any concession by the revolution. On the contrary it is a strong measure aimed at consolidating it, at hitting the opportunists who, protected by this decree, had given way to their personal ambitions; at hitting the boycotters of the revolution, who confused expropriation of Somozism for the benefit of the people with abuse of power, criminality and the appropriation of property for their own benefit. We will continue expropriations against Somoza and his military clique, not free-style, but guaranteeing revolutionary order and the good of the people.

The problem will obviously not be solved through a government junta decree, nor is it our only problem. This measure, however, shored up by Sandinism's revolutionary authority and by the authorities' forceful stance in its implementation and practice, will lay the groundwork for a climate of order and peace.

The Sandinist militants and the mass organizations must mobilize to the last man to guarantee the fulfillment of this task. In this manner we will be able to fight other weaknesses putting an end to bureaucratism, opportunism and apathy in state work and making austerity a national rule of conduct.

By constructing the revolutionary order we will be challenging the hesitant and fearful sectors that use the weaknesses of the process as a pretext not to join it and to be able to criticize it from the outside. Such a stand has no place in the revolution; it is contrary to the interests of the people. One must join fully to be able to criticize with authority and propose changes that benefit the revolution. We, therefore, ask all sectors to join the process and put the interests of all our people and the advancement and expansion of our revolution ahead of their private interests.

FSLN Communique

PA280153 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 79 pp 1 8 PA

[Communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate to the Nicaraguan people on 21 November]

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) recognizes the special efforts our members, the Sandinist mass organizations and the state institutions have made in facing the complex problems of our revolution.

This Directorate is also aware of the material, structural, human and other limitations we have inherited from the past. We are convinced that the expectations our process has aroused in the international arena are generally expressed in indecision and even refusal to grant aid and financing for national reconstruction tasks.

In line with the Sandinist principle of being the harshest critics of our revolution, we also note that there has been a lack of greater effort, greater determination and greater sense of order and discipline among Sandinist militants as well as among non-militant sectors involved in the revolutionary process. Examples of these weaknesses and limitations include: The abuse of authority, opportunism, bureaucracy, irresponsibility and other attitudes which transcend the limits of revolutionary legality and fall into the area of criminality.

We should make the necessary effort because we believe it is time to end the abuses which are committed in the name of the revolution by small and localized gangs who frequently call themselves Sandinists, and by some renegade individuals of the state institutions, armed forces or the FSLN.

To help eradicate these defects we inherited from the past so they will not return, the FSLN National Directorate believes the confiscations and interventions of houses, vehicles and urban and rural properties must be immediately and completely suspended until the legal proceedings and administration of what has been confiscated and intervened thus far are concluded.

The government authorities, and particularly the armed forces, must act energetically in punishing any violation of these government measures.

FSLN military personnel without exception, but particularly those in the armed forces and in government bodies, must be the vanguard in making sure these measures are implemented. They must respect and enforce the decisions adopted since to be a Sandinist militant means to serve as an example and to work unselfishly. It also means self-denial, austerity, humility, constant work, discipline and full awareness that the interests of the people come before our own.

All Nicaraguans should be aware that in Sandino's revolution it is not enough to call or consider oneself revolutionary; one must be one and show it.

Free fatherland or death!

FSLN National Directorate.

Managua, 21 November 1979.

ABUSES BY SANDINIST SOLDIERS IN MATAGALPA REPORTED

PA282017 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Companero Isaias Membreno Suarez, of San Pedro District, Ciudad Dario, Matagalpa, has written to us denouncing abuses by army elements against civilians in that area. Membreno Suarez says members of the Sandinist People's Army are raiding houses without search warrants, merely on the authority of their rifles. Membreno Suarez says they even use menacing attitudes if someone refuses to open the door, threatening to break it down.

In his letter Membreno Suarez says it is possible that these elements are deceived by former Somozists who now claim to be Sandinists, who are actually determined to undermine the revolution.

In accordance with instructions from Commander Tomas Borge, we publish this letter from Companero Isaias Membreno Suarez so that such incidents can be investigated and corrected promptly for the good of the revolution.

ARMY PREPARES BILL TO PROSECUTE SOLDIERS COMMITTING CRIMES

PA290445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] A bill by which members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] can be prosecuted for breaking the law has already been drafted and is ready for approval. EPS chiefs have categorically stated that members of the military force will be severely punished if found guilty of a crime. Augusto Montealegre, EPP military prosecutor, made an important statement to this effect:

[Begin Montealegre recording] I have read in some newspapers what some judges and officials from the Justice Department have said about the army not having special privileges. This is true. However, nowhere in the constitution does it say the army does not have privileges and what the law does not expressly prohibit can be interpreted as permissible. Another alternative to military law is the issuance of general ordinances by the army commands. We realize, however, that no institution, civilian or military can exist without a law, regulation or bylaw. The army has, meanwhile, acted according to its general ordinances, which are universally accepted. Through these ordinances we have proceeded to investigate and punish the companeros who have broken the law. [end recording]

$16.7 MILLION AVAILABLE TO REACTIVATE NATION'S ECONOMY

PA281958 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1417 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 Nov (EFE)--Nicaraguan investors and businessmen have $16.7 million at their disposal for reactivating the nation's economy. This announcement was made Thursday by Alfredo Cesar, minister-director of the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

He revealed that on its recent trip to the United States a Nicaraguan delegation had obtained a $52-million loan from the World Bank.

Previously, in moves with other credit sources, the Nicaraguan Government obtained the reorientation of $45 million, corresponding to loans requested by the Somoza regime and which had not been granted due to the political instability that existed.

HAVANA: CARTER TO TAKE ACTION AFTER HOSTAGES PROBLEM SOLVED

FL281214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] It has been reported in Washington that Carter will take action against Iran even after the problem of the hostages is resolved because, according to him, his first concern is to preserve the nation's honor.

News reports indicate that Carter is taking advantage of the conflict with Iran to campaign for his reelection and that with decisions of firmness he seeks to make himself less vulnerable to his political rivals who accuse him of not giving a spirit of greatness to the country.

Carter has declared that on 4 December he will announce his candidacy for a new presidential term. It has been commented that because of the conflict with Iran, the U.S. President probably will be unable to make his announced electoral tour of the country in early December which would help him to raise no less than $2 million in contributions for his campaign. If that happens, it has been learned that the entire Carter family and Vice President Walter Mondale will replace the President on that tour to insure that he gets the dividends which U.S. politicians accumulate during electoral periods.

HAVANA REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY PROJECTS FOR 1980

FL281934 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has signed a bill on military projects for the 1980 budget. It assigns 3.8 billion dollars for this purpose, expanding Yankee military presence abroad even more. At present the United States has at its disposal 2,500 bases and military projects in 114 countries with over half a million men and officers. The new law calls for the expansion of existing military bases and it also assigns 410 million dollars for new bases in Western Europe. The main projects will be in the FRG, although the military sites in Okinawa, in the Far East, will be strengthened.

At the same time the Pentagon considers the transport and arming of the troops comprising the interventionist quick reaction force to be of great importance. For this reason they will expand eight air bases in the United States itself, at a cost of 196 million dollars. Lastly they are assigning an additional 37 million dollars to build sites in California to test the new MX strategic missile.

AMBASSADOR TO UN REAFFIRMS POLICY ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

FL281314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has reaffirmed its rejection of any agreement that tries to resolve the Palestine problem outside the United Nations and in the absence of the Palestine Liberation Organization--PLO.

Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, speaking at the General Assembly, which is examining the Palestinian problem, said that Cuba's position agrees with that of the nonalined countries as reaffirmed at the nonalined movement's sixth summit conference held in Havana more than 2 months ago.

Israel, said Roa Kouri, tortures and treats inhumanely the native population of the [occupied] territories, continues its process of colonization and establishment of new settlements, provokes demographic changes, occupies the city of Jerusalem illegally and systematically violates UN resolutions. He asserted that Israeli policy could not be implemented without U.S. support and that the alliance of these two countries plays a fundamental role in preventing the establishment of a just and complete peace in the region.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISITS LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY

FL290154 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Ethiopia'a Industry Minister Tesfaye Dinka and the delegation accompanying him today visited the main offices of the Light Industry Ministry where they were received by Minister Nora Frometa. The Cuban minister extensively briefed the visitors on the creation, functions and structure of that ministry. On arrival at the ministry the Ethiopian delegation was given a warm welcome by the workers. Rafael Ramos, a member of the Union of Young Communists, made the welcoming speech. For his part, Minister Dinka expressed gratitude for the welcome and stated that the Cuban people had remained on Ethiopia's side during very crucial times. In closing, he shouted "vivas" to the leaders of the Cuban and Ethiopian revolutions.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GUYANA SIGNED

FL281432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement reached at the fifth working meeting of the Cuba-Guyana joint commission for economic, scientific, technical, educational and cultural cooperation has been signed in Havana.

Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage signed the document for Cuba. Jeffrey Thomas, minister of state in Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's office, signed for Guyana.

The agreement between Cuba and Guyana includes scientific, technical, educational and cultural aspects of cooperation in 1980 with which the ties of friendship that bind the two nations have been expanded even more.

CARIBBEAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEETING CLOSES

FL281914 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A meeting to promote cooperation among researchers on rural development in the Caribbean region, which met for 4 days at the Palace of Conventions in Havana, has closed. The meeting was attended by delegations from Barbados, Guyana, Haiti and Cuba and representatives from the UNESCO. The meeting was organized by the Cuban national UNESCO commission and the Center for Study and Control of Housing Development under the auspices of UNESCO.

This UN organization has decided to begin solid social relations in the rural areas, taking into consideration that agriculture is one of the fundamental sectors of the economies of those countries and that the land is concentrated in large monopolies, except in Cuba. The participants in the event approved a research paper which deals with the context and description of the problem at the local, regional and international level. It stresses [illegible] studies, methodology and marketing.

The final session was presided over by (Romai Parris), from the UNESCO development study division, Dr Vicentina Antuna, from the Cuban national UNESCO commission, and Nisia Aguero, director of the Center for Study and Control of Housing Development.

HART, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIA

FL281542 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has returned to our country after attending the Romanian Communist Party 12th Congress at the head of a PCC delegation.

The delegation headed by Armando Hart Davalos, which stayed 5 days in Romania, also includes Alberto Rodriguez Arufe, section chief in the PCC Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, and Humberto Castello, Cuban ambassador to Romania. On his return trip Armando Hart visited Czechoslovakia where he was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and held fraternal talks with Milan Klusak, culture minister in that fraternal country.

MORE MEDICAL STUDENTS IN TRAINING FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

PA281255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 79 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpt] More than 1,000 medical students will be graduating every year from 1981. Their specialties will respond to the demands of our socialist society and to the scientific and technical developments of our times. These graduates will allow Cuba to increase its international medical aid. At the moment Cuba has 11,000 students in institutes of medical science in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey and in medical schools in Holguin, Camaguey, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. Another 1,000 are studying stomatology and an additional 1,400 are student nurses.

Cuba now has 1 doctor for every 662 citizens and provides medical services to more than 20 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The most recent example of free medical aid from Cuba to another country is Nicaragua, where more than 100 Cuban doctors are working, even in places far from the cities. Cuba's tremendous success in medicine and health, which has been recognized on several occasions by prestigious international organizations such as the World Health Organization, has allowed Cuba to fulfill the internationalist principles of our foreign policy. At the moment more than 2,400 Cuban doctors, nurses and technicians are participating in the program in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

MILITARY EXERCISE HELD TO HONOR 1956 SANTIAGO UPRISING

FL281302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] An Eastern Army unit has conducted a special tactical maneuver with satisfactory results. (Juan Sansesario Batista) tells us about the completion of this important activity in a telephone report:

[Begin (Sansesario) recording] The "30 November Special Tactical Maneuver" was conducted by a large artillery unit of the Eastern Army. It ended at the Maj Gen Ignacio Agramonte Revolutionary Armed Forces National Proving Grounds after an outstanding participation of regular and reserve troops, thereby paying homage to the combatants of the heroic effort [30 November 1956 Santiago de Cuba uprising]. The participants made many efforts and demonstrated much dedication during the preparatory phase and maneuver to perform the mission assigned by the higher command with satisfactory results. The close coordination of the work of commanders, officers, party and Union of Young Communists organizations played an important role. Application of socialist emulation amid the most complex tasks was a real driving force. Col (Jose Arnaldo Morfa Gonzalez) made the closing remarks of the maneuver. He said: The effort you have made is truly a worthy homage to those who were involved in that memorable event of 30 November. He concluded his remarks congratulating the participants for the efforts, responsibility, dedication and revolutionary spirit they displayed during the entire preparatory phase and maneuver; for the dedication demonstrated by the commanders and officers in training their subordinates; and especially the unit commander, Lt Col (Enrique Alvarez Valdes), for the effort he made and results achieved.

BAHAMAS

HANNA PRESENTS BUDGET TO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FL281832 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, has presented the budget communication to the House of Assembly. The presentation took place during this morning's session of the House of Assembly. The budget communication is a prepared document which outlines in broad terms the government's planned expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year and its projected revenues. (Darrell Miller) has a report on one of the aspects touched in this morning's communication:

[Begin (Miller) recording] In his budget communication, Mr Hanna said we are closing the decade of the 1970's with the finest performance in the history of our country. Stressing that the government is efficient and honest, Mr Hanna informed the house that based on figures provided, revenues for 1979 should reach no less than $208 million. This, said Mr Hanna, notwithstanding the fact that the business license fees and the expected revenue from the oil trans shipment terminal did not materialize.

As predicted in the 1979 budget, greater efficiency in our operations has been accomplished. This, said Mr Hanna, is evident in the fact that expenditure on the recurrent account for 1979 is revised to $198.6 million, $4 million below that which was predicted. Mr Hanna said the revision of expenditure on the recurrent account for 1979 combined with the increased revenue should provide a healthy surplus on operations for 1979 of nearly $10 million. Mr Hanna said this is a remarkable achievement.

The budget for 1980, said the deputy prime minister, is geared to give real meaning and impetus to the social revolution. Mr Hanna said the government is entering the decade of the 1980's with confidence and determination. [end recording]

DOMINICA

RASTAFARIANS CALL FOR ABOLITION OF 'DREAD ACT'

FL282129 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 28 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Members of the Rastafarian movement in Dominica have demanded that a law passed in 1974 and aimed especially at them be taken off the [word indistinct] books before general elections are held early next year. The demand was made by the Rastafarians to government officials during a meeting in Roseau.

The legislation passed by the administration of former Prime Minister Patrick John is known as the Dread Act. Its proper title was the Prohibited and Unlawful Societies and Associations Act, and the John government passed it through Parliament on November 19, 1974. One of its provisions stipulated that no proceedings either criminal or civil could be brought against any person who killed a member of a prohibited organization. The law also gave the authority to shave off the long hair of Rastafarians. Mr John's administration was forced out of office last May by a demonstration of widespread public discontent.

The Rastafarians are now seeking to have Parliament again bring up the legislation for debate on December 10th.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

RIVER PLATE BASIN MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED

PY271819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 27 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (AFP)--It was disclosed today in diplomatic circles that the five member countries of the River Plate Basin agreed to postpone their foreign ministers meeting, which was to be held here next week.

This decision was taken at the request of the Bolivian Government which was unable to adequately draft the points to be considered during the meeting due to the institutional crisis which affected the country during the past weeks.

The Bolivian request, which was delivered to the intergovernmental coordination committee of the member countries of the River Plate Basin, headquartered here, was accepted by the rest of the member countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay).

According to informed sources, the aforementioned countries, when referring to the postponement of the foreign ministers meeting, stated the need for more time to draft the points which will be submitted for the consideration of the delegations. The sources believe that the new date for the meeting will be set for March 1980 or later.

URUGUAY

PRESIDENT MENDEZ DISCUSSES POLITICAL PROCESS

PY262214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 25 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Nov (AFP)--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez today told the press that the "country's present political process is approaching a crucial moment which will mark the initiation of the transition to institutional normality." In this regard, the president said: "When I say we are approaching that moment I am not setting dates, I am not establishing deadlines, but I am conveying the true needs of the country."

Mendez said that the Uruguayan political process "is being consolidated step by step," but solutions cannot be immediately implemented because "there can be no break in continuity."

The president pointed out that "there is a false idea that Uruguay is under a de facto government, or that this is something abnormal or transitory."

Mendez regarded his government as "legal" and as such, he said, "It has been seeking to move toward normalization, whose elements we are studying and whose idea is altogether different from the old concept." In this regard, the president said that the past "is obsolete" and emphasized the need "to promote conscientiousness so that we will not err again in this respect."